#### TRAINING REPORT

#### PETER J. CALVO

August 2, 2018

I had the opportunity to participate in the NJSBA School Board Leadership program, which was held on Wednesday, August 1, in Washington Township.

The program was geared toward school board presidents and vice presidents, but open to any board member interested in building their leadership skills. This program explored:

- Legal and moral obligations to provide accurate, timely information that informs the community on the actions boards take and how the district operates.
- Using communication tools to provide insight and drive support for public education in the community.
- Being responsible for ensuring effective communication between all board members and within the school community.
- Being accountable for opening and maintaining clear channels of communication with schools and community as a fundamental building block to developing and maintaining public trust and support.

The program was facilitated by Terri Lewis and Jesse Adams from NJSBA Field Services. I have attached a copy of the agenda, presentation, and additional handouts.

### New Jersey School Boards Association

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# AGENDA

#### Regional Leadership Training The Art of Effective Communication August 1, 2018

- **Goals**: To identify why communication is important and the role of the board in effectively communicating with their public.
  - I. Overview and Introductions
  - II. Dual role of representing schools and community
  - III. Insight into and influence on public opinion of public education
  - IV. Moral and legal obligation to communicate reasons for actions
  - V. Wrap Up and Evaluation







#### Subtle Communication Messages

- · Appearance of schools
- · Conduct at board meetings
- · Availability to constituents
- Board involvement in civic and school activities
- Pride and work habits of staff and students
- Employees you recognize

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#### What is Needed

To ensure that school improvement is done with the community and not to the community, districts need to develop a well-planned and properly implemented communications program that: Informs

Involves

Invests

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Provides framework to

ensure two-way flow of

information.

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of information

participation

Guidelines for public

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Vision Statement
The district's vision statement paints a clear picture of long-term district aspirations.
Enables the community to understand the district in more inspirational terms.
Community is involved in shaping
Should appear in district communications.





#### Image Statement

- Provides guidance in developing key messages.
- Internal tool never published/quoted.
- Board should ask, "Are we really getting across the message that our district is making a huge contribution to
- our community's quality of life and economic development?

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• How do we know - surveys, focus groups, etc.



Superintendent       Townicity council       Booster clubs         Other administrators       Civic organizations       Student council         Staff       County/state/federal govt       Education associations         Students       Police, health, fire depts       PTAPTO         Volunteers       Religious groups       Neighboring school board		Some examples	
Superintendent       Town/city council       Booster clubs         Other administrators       Civic organizations       Student council         Staff       County/state/federal govt       Education associations         Students       Police, health, fire depts       PTAPTO         Volunteers       Religious groups       Neighboring school board         Coaches       Business community       Bond/election committee:	Internal	External	
Superintendent       Town/city council       Booster clubs         Other administrators       Civic organizations       Student council         Staff       County/state/federal govt       Education associations         Students       Police, health, fire depts       PTAPTO         Volunteers       Religious groups       Neighboring school board         Coaches       Business community       Bond/election committee:			
Other administrators     Civic organizations     Student council       Staff     County/state/federal govt     Education associations       Students     Police, health, fire depts     PTAPTO       Volunteers     Religious groups     Neighboring school board       Coaches     Business community     Bond/election committee	Other board members	Parents and taxpayers	State/national school board
Staff     County/state/federal govt     Education associations       Students     Police, health, fire depts     PTAPTO       Volunterrs     Religious groups     Neighboring school boar       Coaches     Business community     Bond/election committee	Superintendent	Town/city council	Booster clubs
Students     Police, health, fire depts     PTAPTO       Volunteers     Religious groups     Neighboring school boarn       Coaches     Business community     Bond/election committeen	Other administrators	Civic organizations	Student council
Volunteers         Religious groups         Neighboring school boar           Coaches         Business community         Bond/election committee	Staff	County/state/federal govt	Education associations
Coaches Business community Bond/election committee	Students	Police, health, fire depts	Π ΡΤΑ/ΡΤΟ
	Volunteers	Religious groups	Neighboring school boards
Advisory groups Vendors	Coaches	Business community	Bond/election committees
	Advisory groups	Vendors	




#### What to Avoid

- Taking the community for granted assume good works speak for themselves and invest little in image building and external relations.
- 2. Taking action on public relations only when need extraordinary support or responding to a crisis.
- 3. Taking a shallow approach to communicating the district's value to the community.

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- What can / cannot be discussed in a closed session
- Provision for public comment at all meetings
- Voting in public

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• When is it a meeting? Telephone conferencing, emails, messaging



- Concerns are addressed
- · Demonstrate skills in listening
- Respectful of public and informative
- · Build and maintain trust

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Board's impact on public opinion and staff morale

#### Consider this...

The Yourtown BOE held an executive session to review a personnel appointment prior to the regular meeting. The board then convened to open session. The appointment did not appear on the agenda. Halfway through the meeting, the board secretary handed out the addendum for the personnel appointment and the board voted on the appointment.

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#### Consider this...

Dave is a member of the Yourtown BOE and his son is a wrestler. Dave has been involved with the local wrestling association for a long time. The district was seeking a new wrestling coach and Dave knew the perfect person. He also enlisted some parents to come to a BOE meting and speak on behalf of this person...

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#### Consider this...

At a recent public meeting of Yourtown BOE there was no public present. During the meeting, the Superintendent spoke with the board concerning implementing "Standards Based" report cards. This was a preliminary discussion. The fallout the next day included numerous emails and calls from staff and a blistering social media discussion.

#### Board's Role / Staff Communication

- · What is the appropriate process?
- Chain of command (Chain of Communication)
- · Why is this important?

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CHAIN OF COMMAND

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#### Internal Communication Knowing that the superintendent is

responsible for all internal operations, what impact can the Board have on internal communication?



· Symbolic/ceremonial involvement

#### Internal Communication

Examples of symbolic/ceremonial opportunities:

- Attend/speak at convocation and graduation
- Awards ceremoniesAttend district functions



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 Provide visible support to superintendent when launching new initiatives (e.g. stand together)

Large group – share other examples

## Board / Superintendent Communication • Clear and open lines of communication both ways • No surprises • Build and work as a team • Model the behavior you expect



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- Share your district's success stories
- You know what works on the ground
- Increase understanding about how their decisions impact kids in the classroom

Advocacy is about relationships (external)

- Mobilize your parents
- · Get to know legislators and their staff
- Understand the process, players, and issues

#### Build Local Advocacy into Your Communications Plan

- · Create a plan with goals, objectives, strategies
- Identify what you can do individually, what you need others to do
- Establish timing that reflects decision-making cycles – what they need to know from you and when
- Target parents, legislators, community partners, natural allies, potential opponents
- · Pick 2-3 key issues critical to the district

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 Develop messages, materials and a 30-second "elevator" speech related to those issues







	Resources
	<ul> <li>"School Communication Planning Guide": <u>http://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/296999/School-</u> <u>Communication-Planning-Guide.pdf</u>.</li> </ul>
	National School Public Relations Association     (NSPRA) :     https://www.score.org/files/docs/2core.lev/000-core.lev/00-core.le
	https://www.nspra.org/files/docs/Sample%20Commu nication%20Plan.pdf.
	NJSBA School Leader article: <u>https://www.njsba.org/news-publications/school-</u> leader/januaryfebruary-2014-volume-44-4/a-winning-
	combination-local-business-and-schools/.
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#### Thank you to ...

National School Boards Association. (2006). *Becoming a better board member: A guide to effective school service.* Alexandria, VA. Author: NSBA

Five Habits of High-Impact School Boards by Doug Eadie (2004).

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#### EVALUATING YOUR COMMUNICATIONS EFFORTS

The following checklist will help your board identify strengths and weaknesses in your efforts to communicate.

- 1. Does the board have a policy specifying communications goals and objectives?
- 2. Is there a step-by-step plan for implementing this policy that specifies the components of and responsibilities for each aspects of the communications program?
- 3. Does the plan have a commitment to identify and communicate with both internal and external school Publics?
- 4. Does it include provisions for dealing effectively with the news media?
- 5. Does it include a process for planning and executing crises communications?
- 6. Have adequate provisions been made in the budget to staff and operate those parts of the plan delegated to the administration?
- 7. Has the board provided for a professional public information director or assigned a management level individual to oversee implementation of the program?
- 8. Has the board properly delegated and then assumed a background role of monitoring the implementation and functions of the communications program?
- 9. Has it directed the superintendent to report regularly on the communications program?
- 10. Has it emphasized the importance of communications throughout the school community?
- 11. Is communications training included in the inservice programs for district employees?
- 12. Does the district have a publication directed to its employees?

- 13. Is there a publication directed to patrons of the district, including those who do not have children in the school?
- 14. Does the board policy plan and provide for feedback from both internal and external publics?
- 15. Does the board use it meetings as a vehicle for communication and feedback?
- 16. Does the communications program include citizen involvement components, such as advisory committees and key communicators?
- 17. Does the plan include guidelines for individual board member communication?
- 18. Do board members participate in school and community events and stay in touch with other public service and government agencies?
- 19. Does the board's plan specify an appropriate chain of command for resolving complaints or grievances raised by school staff or patrons?
- 20. Are all communications efforts evaluated at least annually?
- 21. Does the board have a designated spokesperson?
- 22. Does the board have a designated spokesperson to speak for the schools?
- 23. Does the public have easy access to board agendas, policy documents, financial data, and other public information?
- 24. Are public hearings or internal and external surveys conducted before the board takes action on major policy issues and on items such as the budget, changes in attendance boundaries, and school closings?

National School Boards Association. (2006). *Becoming a better board member: A guide to effective school service*. Alexandria, VA. Author: NSBA

#### **Stakeholder Groups for Schools**

Stakeholder - defined as a person or group that has an investment, share, or interest in something, as a business or industry.

Groups of stakeholders for your school / school district may include:

Parents

Guardians

Teachers

Staff (all school/district staff)

Administrators

Students

**Community Members** 

PreSchools / Nursery Schools

**Township Government Officials** 

Clergy / Ministerium / Rabbinical Council

**Business Owners** 

**Fire Fighters** 

**Police Officers** 

Alumni

Business owners including those involved in providing internships for students

**Community leaders** 

Community groups

**School Booster Clubs** 

Community Education staff / students

Partners in education (i.e., university or college staff)

Professional organizations

Parents / community members from your sending district(s)

Chamber of Commerce Non-Profit Directors Social Service Providers Sports organizations in your town Leaders of Boy Scouts / Girl Scouts Donors to your school / education foundation Educational experts who live in your

community

Community organizations specific to your community, i.e., Horseman's Association, Carriage Association, Cycling Association, Men's or Women's Clubs, Mom's of Multiples, Junior League, etc.

Senior Citizens Groups

Hospital Auxiliary

Drug Alliance

Elks, Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, etc.

Township Historic Association

School District Education Foundation leadership and members

Veterans Association

Masons

Eastern Star

Political Groups

Neighborhood improvement groups, etc.

These groups can provide valuable input into your strategic planning process.

